

let us talk about energy, because we have heard some of our liberal colleagues take great delight in talking about the gas prices, and probably they should. It is their policies that have led us to this point.

The Democrat Party in this country is very tightly tied to environmental extremist organizations; and since the 1970s, they have been working day and night to halt domestic exploration for oil.

We cannot search for oil on the Outer Continental Shelf, meanwhile Cuba and Venezuela are. We cannot explore for oil in ANWR because it might hurt the caribou. We haven't built a refinery since 1976 because environmentalists use their influence over liberal policymakers to create a regulatory and permitting scheme that makes it virtually impossible to get approval. That is why we have fewer refineries today.

Madam Speaker, the House passed a bill last year to make price gouging a Federal crime and to streamline the process for building a refinery. Not a single Democrat in this body voted for that, and now it is languishing in the Senate.

It is time for action. That is the reality of the situation.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 7, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 7, 2006, at 9:20 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4979.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 360.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 371.

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 85.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, Speaker pro tempore WOLF signed the following enrolled bill on Tuesday, April 11, 2006:

H.R. 4979, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to clarify the preference for local firms in the award of certain contracts for disaster relief activities.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

HOOR OF MEETING ON THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 2006

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Wednesday, April 26, 2006, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. on Thursday, April 27.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS ON THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 2006, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Thursday, April 27, for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair for the purpose of receiving in this Chamber former Members of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

TO MEMORIALIZE AND HONOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 83) to memorialize and honor the contribution of Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 83

Whereas President Richard M. Nixon nominated William H. Rehnquist to replace Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan on the Supreme Court on October 21, 1971, he was confirmed by the United States Senate on December 10, 1971, and served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from January 1972 through September 1986;

Whereas President Ronald W. Reagan nominated Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist to replace Chief Justice Warren E. Burger as the Sixteenth Chief Justice of the United States on June 20, 1986, and he was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 17, 1986;

Whereas William Rehnquist presided as Chief Justice from September 1986 until September 2005 for a total of 19 years, making him the fourth-longest-serving Chief Justice after Melville W. Fuller, Roger B. Taney, and John Marshall, and the longest-serving Chief Justice who had previously served as an Associate Justice;

Whereas Chief Justice Rehnquist ably presided as chief administrator of the United States courts to insure the due administration of justice during times of rising case-loads and fiscal constraints;

Whereas Chief Justice Rehnquist was respected for his intellect, fairness, and humor by his fellow Justices and by members of the other branches of government; and

Whereas despite the debilitating effects of thyroid cancer, Chief Justice Rehnquist continued his service to the court and the country, and administered the oath of office to President George W. Bush at his second inauguration on January 20, 2005: Now, therefore, it is

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND HONOR

SECTION 1. The United States, acting through Congress, authorizes and directs the Curator of the Supreme Court, subject to the direction and approval of the Chief Justice of the United States, to procure a marble bust, including pedestal, of the late Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, and to cause them to be placed in the Supreme Court building to honor his memory and legacy to the Supreme Court of the United States.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated \$50,000 to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Joint Resolution 83, introduced by Congressman RICHARD POMBO, chairman of the House Resources Committee, is offered to honor the contributions of former Chief Justice William Rehnquist by authorizing and directing the Curator of the Supreme Court to produce a marble bust, including a pedestal, of the late Chief Justice and have it placed in the Supreme Court Building.

Madam Speaker, Chief Justice Rehnquist served the people of this country and the court that he loved for 33 years. He was, in fact, the fourth longest serving Chief Justice. I believe a bust in the Supreme Court is but a small token of our deep appreciation for his dedication to this country and the rule of law.

Similar honors have been authorized by Congress for 13 other Chief Justices, and I believe Chief Justice Rehnquist is equally deserving. I encourage adoption of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, the majority has already explained the purpose of House Joint Resolution 83, which was introduced by Resources Committee Chairman RICHARD POMBO.

All former Chief Justices of the Supreme Court are currently memorialized with their busts placed in the Great Hall of the Supreme Court Building. House Joint Resolution 83 will extend this honor to former Chief Justice Rehnquist as well, and we support this legislation.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 83.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPROVING LOCATION OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HONORING FORMER PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 28) approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Clerk read as follows:

S.J. RES. 28

Whereas section 8908(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code provides that the location of a commemorative work in the area described as Area I shall be deemed authorized only if approved by law not later than 150 days after notification to Congress and others that the commemorative work may be located in Area I;

Whereas section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note) authorizes the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has notified Congress of her determination that the memorial should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the location of the commemorative work to honor Dwight D. Eisenhower, authorized by section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (40 U.S.C. 8903 note), within Area I as depicted on the map referred to in section 8908(a) of title 40, United States Code, is approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ar-

izona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 28 approves the location of the Dwight D. Eisenhower commemorative work in the District of Columbia. Congressman JERRY MORAN is the author of the companion bill in the House, and he should be commended for his efforts to have this legislation enacted in such a timely manner.

□ 1430

Congress authorized the establishment of a Washington, D.C., memorial to former President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 2002. Under the Commemorative Works Act, Congress must formally approve the placement of memorials located in "Area 1" of the District of Columbia within 150 days of notification by the Secretary of the Interior. Area 1 comprises the central monument core along the National Mall.

The Secretary of the Interior notified Congress on January 31, 2006, that the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission should be granted the authority to consider sites within Area 1 for the Eisenhower Memorial after concluding that former President Eisenhower is of "preeminent historical and lasting significance to this Nation." Congress must approve this recommendation by July 2, 2006, for the planning and approval process to proceed. Senate Joint Resolution 28 does just that. I urge adoption of the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, President Dwight D. Eisenhower is a towering figure in American military and political history. We are pleased that the process for memorializing him is moving along rapidly and join our colleagues in offering our support for this resolution.

I would also like to congratulate the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) for his steadfast advocacy of this legislation. Mr. MOORE is a member of the Executive Committee of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, and in his letter to Ranking Member RAHALL noted, "President Eisenhower deserves a memorial location that speaks to his life and legacy." We are pleased to support this resolution.

Mr. MOORE of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased that today the House is taking up S.J. Res. 28, a joint resolution approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. This measure, which was approved by the Senate earlier this month; it is identical to H.J. Res. 78, which was introduced by Representative JERRY MORAN of Kansas, with my original cosponsorship. With House approval of this measure today, this legislation will be sent to the President for his signature, marking an important milestone in the construction of a national memorial to President Eisenhower.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, established under Public Law 106-79 and Public Law 107-117, I have been working with my Commission colleagues to fulfill the laws' mandate that "an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States," and that the "Commission shall consider and formulate plans for such a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, including its nature, construction and location." I want to take this opportunity to thank my fellow Commissioners for their dedicated work on this project, and to take particular note of the contributions of Commission Chairman Rocco C. Siciliano and Commission Executive Director Brig. General Carl W. Reddel, USAF (Ret). Working in particular with my fellow Executive Committee members Senators TED STEVENS and DANIEL INOUE, their tireless dedication to this project has been the primary reason we have moved so far so fast with this legislation. Their outstanding work is exemplified in the Commission's biographical essay about Dwight D. Eisenhower, which I include below:

THE NATIONAL MEMORIALIZATION OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Dwight D. Eisenhower (October 14, 1890–March 28, 1969) served as the 34th President of the United States and ranks as one of the preeminent figures in the global history of the twentieth century. Eisenhower was a central leader in the victorious resolution of World War II but his lasting significance in history lies in his deep commitment to freedom, the Constitution and democracy, and his contributions to defining and sustaining an international peace for which many Americans died.

A serving officer in World War I, Eisenhower's unusual abilities led to accelerated promotions at the outset of World War II and his selection in December 1943 as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces. For this position he was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and endorsed by General George C. Marshall. He commanded the largest and most complex amphibious assault in world history. In this historic role, although he asked many Americans to sacrifice their lives, he became one of the most popular political figures in America and one of the most beloved military leaders in American history.

Toward the end of World War II, Eisenhower was nominated by President Roosevelt and approved by Congress for the rank of five-star General. Upon retiring from military service, he actively served as President of Columbia University from October 1948 to January 1951. While in that position, President Truman regularly sought his advice and counsel and then recalled him to active duty, appointing him in December 1950 as the first